

WASHINGTON.

—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable—

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1848.

FRANCE, HER PEOPLE, AND HER PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Whilst we are waiting with anxious suspense for such further intelligence from abroad as shall assure us as to the probable complexion and character of the measures which are to ensure the permanency of free institutions in France, our readers may take interest in the speculations of others on a subject upon which we do not ourselves propose to say another word until after we shall have heard of the event of the National Convention, which is to meet on the 20th of this month.

We therefore give place to the subjoined extract of a letter from an enlightened American gentleman, who has spent much time abroad of late, but having returned from Europe, now writes from his home in one of the Eastern States to one of the Members of Congress from his State, as follows:

"The movements in France, as you may imagine, interest me particularly. For a year or more I have been reading French papers, French political history, until I have so far identified myself with a French party as to feel quite as much interest in their matters as in those of my own country. The history and actions of the now prominent men, as well as those that have fallen, are as familiar to me as those of our own statesmen. What a terrible state of things coming events forebadow! There will be no reign of terror; but in all other respects I think that the extravagances of the first revolution will be surpassed. Fourierism, St. Simonianism, and Agrarianism are embodied elements of this new Provisional Government. In view of these things, I think that our Government should certainly wait until the definitive government is established before 'fraternizing' with this new order of things and men. The revolution was necessary, as being, under existing circumstances, perhaps the only course left to those whose interests were sacrificed by an ambitious King—ambitious only of perpetuating a powerful dynasty; but those who in good faith commenced it have been as 'the engineer loosed with his own petard.' The names of Barrot, Thiers, and Mole have not been mentioned since the first act. The people, the masses, the mob now evidently rule every thing, and dictate to the Provisional Government the most preposterous decrees on the subjects of labor, social organization, &c., which you will have read in the papers. All these concessions, it seems to me, will only pave the way for more, and we shall shortly hear of the repudiation of a part, or perhaps the whole of the 'grand larcin' of the national debt. This must certainly be the case if matters are subject to the same governing power that directs them now; every thing points directly thither at present, and that such must be the case the decree of universal suffrage seems to guarantee. Out of thirty-five millions of population sixteen millions can neither read nor write, and seven millions in addition can read but not write. It is, then, this mass of ignorance that is to direct the destinies of the French nation for a short future; led by men whose heads are full of crude crotchets on every subject connected with government and political economy. The *contre coup* even we shall feel, while the rest of Europe will be fearfully agitated by these new social doctrines."

The *Richmond Times*, which seems to have studied more purpose than we the probable effect of the character of the ruling powers upon the national policy, sums it up as follows:

"We have already adverted to the peculiar opinions of the persons who compose the new Government as giving little hope of their measures being marked by wisdom. Although undoubtedly men of genius, and we believe also of integrity, they are known to hold political and social tenets which all sober minds in this country, where freedom is both understood and enjoyed, must consider eminently dangerous to the cause of true public liberty. These Utopian philosophers appear to have made the revolution avowedly a revolution of the *laboring classes*, not merely against a king or an aristocracy, but against property-holders, merchants, farmers, and men of business generally. The necessity of introducing some great reform, after the absurd fancies of Fourier and St. Simon, which shall provide adequate employment and equal wages for all laboring men, seems to be an admitted principle with all the conductors of the revolution. It is to give assurance of its full acknowledgment that Louis Blanc and Albert find their places at the very head of affairs. A further examination of the statements of English and French journals has led us to fear that the destiny of the new republic may be most unhappily guided, under the influence of these unsafe counsellors. The very defence which they are compelled to pay to the turbulent classes, whom they declare to have been chiefly wronged, must keep them always upon a volcano."

"Connected with the grave difficulties which the Provisional Government must encounter in carrying out their doctrine of labor-reform, are the financial embarrassments which the revolution has engendered. What will be their recourse should their resources fail them on one hand, whilst the demands for universal wages press them on the other, it is impossible to tell. The eloquence of Lamartine may not, on another occasion, preserve them from a bloody overthrow."

"The ardor of propaganda is another important source of danger to the republic. It is already announced that the cause of Italy will be repudiated. All Germany and Belgium are manifestly in anxious apprehension of republican invasion. The English papers allude to the fact, without appearing to appreciate its momentous importance, that the French troops are gathering on the Rhine. Will M. de Lamartine's vague professions of peaceful disposition avail to repress the military zeal of a whole nation enlisted as National Guards?"

"We make these suggestions that our readers may not be unprepared for outward intelligence by the next steamer from Europe. We earnestly trust it may turn out that France has narrowly ridden the storm, and succeeded in establishing real republicanism, untainted by extravagant theories and sublimated philosophy."

The objects which it is desirable to accomplish by means of this revolution in the Government of France seem to be comprehended by important classes in the great city of New York very much as they are understood by our Richmond contemporaries. We find, for example, that at two of the late meetings which have been held in the city of New York, for the purpose of rejoicing in the success of the Revolution as far as it has gone, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the national reformers, not give to them all their rights; that while the right of private property in land is allowed to exist, the many will be at the mercy of the few; that a landed aristocracy are the cause of all the evils that oppress the human race—that under the plea of property the masses have been robbed of their labor, while the few have reaped the harvest, rendered more pliant by the miseries of their fellow-creatures; that, therefore, this meeting has for its object the re-creation of a new France, not for the exclusive benefit of a portion of the race, but for the image of God to humanity, without distinction of birth, language, complexion, pursuits, culture, or capacity."

Resolved, That no popular demonstration in behalf of freedom or re-creation of the people on paper, or mere political advance from one form of government to another, is a sufficient foundation for popular liberty; that a true republic demands the material prosperity of its citizens, and that the first fruit of the revolution should not only rid the world of the old French monarchs, but that all his subjects might have a chicken in their pot, 'but always, rendered more pliant by the miseries of their fellow-creatures; that, therefore, this meeting has for its object the re-creation of a new France, not for the exclusive benefit of a portion of the race, but for the image of God to humanity, without distinction of birth, language, complexion, pursuits, culture, or capacity."

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ment, we hear re-echoed the voice of that immortal genius which, fifty years ago, proclaimed the words "Organization and Labor," and whose whole life was devoted to the investigation and establishment of the laws of industrial association, which alone can guarantee the perpetuity and beneficence of republican institutions."

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt congratulations to the noble and devoted band of thinkers, writers, and actors composing the Association of France, who, after nearly twenty years of incessant toil—often amid obloquy, misunderstanding, and hostility—now have the satisfaction of witnessing so many of the principles for which they have contended, and which they have held and labored for almost solitary and alone, enshrined in the Tulleries, and inscribed on the tri-colored banner of the Revolution of 1848—the revolution not of the Barons, or Bankers, or Bourgeoisie, but of the Workmen of Paris."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

All accounts agree in stating that the Whigs of Connecticut on Monday last re-elected all their State officers and obtained decisive majorities in both branches of the State Legislature. The State officers are as follows:

CLARK BISSILL, Governor.
CHARLES J. MCCURT, Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, Secretary of State.
JOSEPH B. GILBERT, Treasurer.
ARJAH CATLIN, Comptroller.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday thus speaks of the result on information received up to that time:

HAIL CONNECTICUT!—Our returns by Telegraph last night of yesterday's election in Connecticut leave no manner of doubt that the Whigs have gloriously triumphed, re-electing their State officers by fully three thousand plurality, and at least one thousand majority over all opposition. The aggregate majority against Polk and his war of conquest can hardly fall below five thousand!

Among the fruits of this victory are, a Whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor; a Whig Legislature, both Houses; Whig Sheriffs in most if not all the counties; and two Whig United States Senators, one of them for six years from next March, in place of Hon. JOHN M. NILES.

The vote is unusually large—the largest since the Presidential election in 1844, and the majority quite as large as then—fully twice as large as that won in the State election in April 1844, when every nerve was strained by both parties.

The latest despatch, dated at New Haven at noon of Tuesday, says:

"The returns of the election are nearly all in, and the Whig State ticket is elected by the popular vote—probably by a majority of one thousand or more. The Senate will embrace from fifteen to seventeen Whigs out of twenty-one, and the House will have not far from thirty Whig majority."

Three cheers for CONNECTICUT!

The Hon. HORACE MANN was elected a Representative to Congress on Monday last, from the eighth district of MASSACHUSETTS, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Ex-President ADAMS. The Boston Atlas states the vote as follows:

For Mr. Mann, (Whig).....4,254
Mr. Whitaker, (Dem.).....1,839
Addition and carrying.....1,065

The above exhibits a considerable Whig gain over the vote given at the last gubernatorial election.

The Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, adjunct Commissioner of the United States Government to the Republic of Mexico, sailed from New Orleans for Vera Cruz on the 27th ultimo.

THE PROSPECT FOR PEACE.

MR. FREANER, the correspondent of the New Orleans "Delta," and late bearer of the Treaty from the Headquarters of our Army to this Government, writes from the city of Mexico as follows:

MARCH 17.—There are fifty members of Congress at Queretaro; there are fifteen at this place, who will leave on Monday for the seat of Government; there has been an order issued by the Mexican Government for holding the elections in the States from which no delegates have been elected. I hear not a doubt expressed among the Mexicans in reference to the ratification of the treaty. I have heard several of the *Puro party* say that they would vote for the ratification and if possible put an end to the war. I am of opinion that the vote in favor of ratifying the treaty will be a very strong one. If the treaty should come back from the United States amended there will probably be a good deal of debate and delay.

RUMORS FROM SANTA FE.

The defeat of Col. RALLS at El Paso was mentioned in our telegraphic reports. The following particulars we copy from the St. Louis papers:

"A gentleman who left Santa Fe about the 25th of February arrived here on Sunday. He brings news of a battle between Col. Ralls's regiment, stationed at El Paso, (about 800 men), and 4,000 Mexicans. The American forces were defeated, suffering a loss of sixty to eighty men, and Col. Ralls was retreating before the Mexicans."

"On the receipt of the news at Santa Fe Gen. Price immediately ordered all his disposable force to march to the aid of Col. Ralls."

The Santa Fe Republican of February 12 states that Gen. Price and staff left on the 8th. He will have, on arriving at El Paso, about 1,500 men under his command.

THE CIRCUIT COURT yesterday decided, in the case of Mr. NUGENT, brought before them under a writ of *habeas corpus*, that it was not within their jurisdiction. The prisoner was therefore remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. It will be remembered that Mr. NUGENT is under arrest by the Senate for refusing to disclose what furnished him with one of its confidential documents (the Mexican Treaty) which he communicated for publication in a New York paper.

The LEGISLATURE of VIRGINIA adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday, after having been in session just one-third of the year. Before the members separated Speakers SCOTT and STROTHER addressed their respective bodies in appropriate and touching remarks. The *Richmond Enquirer* says:

"During the session 510 bills were reported: of these 374 were passed—being about 100 more than were passed at the last session. The rest were either rejected or laid on the table in one or the other House. The revision of the whole criminal code was also completed, and it is well done we learn. A number of joint resolutions were also adopted. The session has been a quiet and agreeable one, and, though some things have not given us much satisfaction, much important business was transacted, which we hope may act beneficially upon the State."

Advices from CENTRAL AMERICA to the 17th of March say that the revolutionary movements in that country were still going on, and the civil war was kept up between the contending factions.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.—The New Orleans Delta gives the following extract from a letter dated at Camargo, on the Rio Grande, on the 13th ult.:

"I have just returned from a most melancholy scene. Seven soldiers were sentenced to death for desertion. Three were brought out, knelt on their knees, and were shot. The other four were then brought forward, knelt, and were shot on their knees; the words 'ready! present!' and, 'glorious news it was: the poor fellows were relieved!' They all stood like majesties. One of them fainted when the bandage was taken from his eyes."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Accounts from Valparaiso to the 1st of February say that President BALDWIN, of Bolivia, has been elected by a revolution, and with a few adherents had arrived at Valparaiso. Mr. BARTON, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, had also arrived there.

The ship-of-the-line *Ohio*, Capt. TAYLOR, arrived on the 20th of January from Rio. Commodore JONES hoisted his flag as commander of the Pacific squadron on the 21st, and sailed for California on the 27th. The sloop-of-war *Preble* was at Callao.

MEETING OF THE PRESS IN WASHINGTON ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Old Fellows' Hall, in this city, on Monday night last, in pursuance of a call signed by most of the editors, letter-writers, and reporters at present in the federal city, inviting their brethren to unite with them in giving suitable expression to their sympathy with the people of France in their present effort to establish a Republican Government.

We have hitherto refrained from noticing this meeting, under the expectation that an Official Report of the Proceedings by the Officers of the Meeting would have been offered for publication. This has been delayed so long—possibly on account of the indisposition of the Presiding Officer, (Mr. SEATON), who has been confined to his room almost ever since the night of the meeting—that our silence on the subject may seem like affectation, if we do not at least publish the Resolutions adopted on the occasion, which we have become possessed of by their having been forwarded from this city to the New York papers by their industrious correspondents. To the same source we are indebted for the names of the Officers, Speakers, &c., as given below.

The Mayor of this City, (W. W. SEATON, Esq.), being a Member of the Press, was called to the Chair. A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, embracing the names of AMOS KENDALL, ISAAC HILL, THOMAS RITCHIE, E. KINGMAN, ERASST BROOKS, W. E. ROBINSON, JAMES A. HOUSTON, G. BAILEY, Jr., and many other well-known members of the Press, was then submitted to the meeting and approved of by acclamation.

A committee, consisting of Dr. HOUSTON, Messrs. PRESTON, KINGMAN, FITZMA, and G. B. WALLIS, was then appointed to draft resolutions; and having retired—

The President of the meeting rose, and, in a few eloquent remarks, expressed his cordial sympathy with the object of the meeting, and took occasion to say that his friend and partner, Mr. GALE, would also have been present, but that for many years he had not been in the habit of attending public meetings.

The Committee then reported, through their Chairman, Dr. HOUSTON, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard with deep sympathy the sublime effort of the people of France to establish a republic upon the basis of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity."

Resolved, That in this movement thus far we recognize the spirit and principles that gave birth to the free institutions of our own republic, which, while furnishing an impressive lesson to the world of the benefits of popular Government, must derive additional stability from the triumph of popular Government in other lands, seeking the good of all by the establishment of justice.

Resolved, That in the moderation displayed by the French people in the hour of trial, (no more force being used than was necessary to the resumption of their inherent rights) in their self-control in the hour of triumph; in their respect for the rights of private property; in the prompt recognition by the Provisional Government of the rights of labor; in the absence of all vindictive sentiments, evinced in the abolition of capital punishment for political offences; and in its noble pacific spirit breathed towards other nations while asserting for each nation the right to manage its own affairs without foreign intervention, we find strong grounds of hope that the revolution will continue to be distinguished by moderation, wisdom, and humanity.

Resolved, That we trust in the All-Wise Ruler of nations to crown with success the heroic struggles of the people of the Old World to establish as a fact the great truth that civil government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and should be controlled by their will in obedience to the principle of equal and exact justice to all men.

Resolved, That the Press, as the great agency in diffusing intelligence, establishing sound principles, concentrating public sentiment, and facilitating the application of moral force, is the right arm of the people—the power that makes revolutions.

Resolved, That despotism, whether it leave the Press free or attempt to enslave it, cannot long withstand its influence; if it fall upon the Press it shall be broken; if the Press fall upon it, it shall be ground to powder.

The Meeting was addressed, generally and ably and interestingly, by Major NOAH, Mr. AMOS KENDALL, Mr. ERASST BROOKS, Mr. RITCHIE, (the venerable Editor of "the Union"), Dr. HOUSTON, Mr. W. E. ROBINSON, Mr. L. F. TASTRO, Mr. GRUND, and Mr. THOMAS.

The Resolutions, we need not add, were adopted by acclamation.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOSEPH L. MARTIN, now Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, to be Chargé d'Affaires to the Papal States.

JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, to be Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Bolivia.

ELISHA HISE, of Kentucky, to be Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Guatemala.

THE LATE DR. A. F. SUTER, U. S. A.

The body of this estimable and highly-talented officer has been brought from the city of Mexico and interred at Jefferson barracks, Missouri. For this act of friendship, as distinguished as it is gratifying to the feelings of the bereaved relatives of the deceased, they are indebted to the kindness of Major H. V. SUMNER, of the U. S. Army, who, upon leaving Mexico, brought with him the remains of his friend, that they might have sepulture in his native land.

By a late arrival at New Orleans from Texas we learn that the Hon. RICHARD BACHS, a Senator in the Texas Legislature from Galvestone county, died at Austin on the 17th March.

A public meeting of the citizens of Galvestone was to be held, with a view to pass suitable resolutions expressive of their grief on account of this public bereavement.

MANUSCRIPTS.—We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian that Capt. JOHN WARWICK, of Amherst county, who died a few days since, unannounced by his will all his servants, numbering between seventy and eighty. He has made ample provision for their removal, outfit, and settlement in one of the Western States.

NEW FACTS IN TELEGRAPHY.—Last Monday, during the rain, the Troy and Montreal line worked successfully from Troy to Burlington (a distance of 186 miles) with a battery of ten cups, in which spring water was substituted for sulphuric acid, and the battery had been at work with the water for four or five days previous.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—We learn that on Monday the ice broke up in the river St. Lawrence, at Montreal. A telegraphic despatch, dated at Lachine, on Monday noon, says: "The whole town is in the water to the depth of ten feet. The streets are so many furies. The ice knocked down three houses last evening."

DEATH OF GEN. CHARLES M. REED.—The Albany Evening Journal says: "We are greatly pained to be compelled to announce the death of Gen. CHARLES M. REED, an estimable citizen of Erie, (Pa.) who was most extensively, graciously, and honorably connected with the commercial business and interests of Buffalo and the Western Lakes."

The United States steamer *Pelita*, captured from Mexico during the war, sprung a leak and was lost (by being run ashore and dismantled) near Alvarado on the 15th March. She was an old boat, and is supposed to have injured her planking in crossing the bar at Alvarado, but at the time the leak was discovered to be dangerous she reached a point up the river where she could be run ashore with safety to her crew.

The Baron d'Hautville, the father of the gentleman who married Miss BEARS, of Boston; whose lawsuit respecting the custody of her child caused so much newspaper comment a few years since, recently died at his residence, in Switzerland, at the age of 92. By his death his son would have been a Baroness—a very empty honor—which she appears willing to renounce for the sake of living in the United States with her child and parents.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT to make attachments which are made under process issuing from the courts of the United States conform to the laws regulating such attachments in the courts of the States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, upon process instituted in any of the courts of the United States, property shall hereafter be attached to satisfy such judgment as may be recovered by the plaintiff on such process, and any contingency occurs by which, according to the laws of a State, such attachment would be dissolved upon the process pending in or returnable to the State courts, then the process and attachments made upon process pending in such attachment or attachments made upon process pending on or pending in the Courts of the United States within such State shall be dissolved, the intent and meaning of this act being to place such attachments in the courts of the States and the United States upon the same footing: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall interfere with any existing or future law giving priority in payments of debts to the United States.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, March 14, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]

AN ACT concerning the courts of the United States in and for the district of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States for the district of Michigan shall continue to be held in the city of Detroit on the third Monday of June and the second Monday of October in every year, any provision in any act of Congress, heretofore passed, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that all writs, pleas, suits, recognitions, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil and criminal, shall be heard, tried, and proceeded with by the said courts in the same manner and at the same place as heretofore.

Approved, March 14, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounts of the late Commodore John Paul Jones with the United States be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to adjust and pay out of any money or stock of the United States in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the principles of justice and equity, according to acts in similar cases and applicable thereto.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, to pay to the heirs of John Paul Jones, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, being citizens of the United States, or their representatives, out of any money or stock of the United States in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, their respective proportions of the value, as estimated by Benjamin Franklin, of three prizes captured by the squadron under the command of the said Jones, and delivered up to Great Britain by Denmark, in seventeen hundred and eighty-one, to be apportioned on the basis of the distribution of prizes made with the captors, for prizes captured by the said squadron, and received from the court of France, and confirmed by Congress in seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; deducting, however, from the share of Captain Peter Landais, the sum received by him or his legal representatives under an act of Congress, approved the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and six: *Provided*, That in ascertaining the amount due to the heirs of John Paul Jones, if any, no interest shall be allowed on such claim.

Approved, March 21, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT further to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, namely:

For an additional clerk in the office of the Fifth Auditor, and necessary for the increase of his salary, five hundred dollars per annum, from the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-six cents.

For extra clerk-hire for the settlement of the increase of business in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, occasioned by the Mexican war, six thousand dollars per annum, from the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six thousand and six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents.

For salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the city of Washington, *Provided*, That so much of said act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, as authorizes the appointment of two keepers of the public archives, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and, in the mean time, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the said archives to be removed to some public office in the city of Washington, to be designated by the President of the United States, there to be safely kept.

For expenses of thirty-five light-houses, including oil and other annual supplies, delivering the same, and repairing the lighting apparatus for four hundred and twenty lamps; salaries of thirty-five keepers, at the fixed average of four hundred dollars per annum, and also all other expenses for six months, twenty thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For additional expenses of the light-houses, including oil and other annual supplies, delivering the same, and repairing the lighting apparatus for four hundred and twenty lamps; salaries of thirty-five keepers, at the fixed average of four hundred dollars per annum, and also all other expenses for six months, twenty thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For additional expenses of a temporary floating light at Sand Key, Florida, in lieu of the light-house destroyed there, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendence of commission on twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars, at two and a half per cent, seven hundred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents.

For contingent expenses under the act for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue of six hundred, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, five hundred dollars.

For per diem compensation for clerk employed in the Adjutant-General's office, one thousand dollars.

For per diem compensation of clerk employed in the Ordnance office, one thousand and ninety-eight dollars.

For per diem compensation of eight clerks employed, and such additional compensation as the exigencies of the public service may require to be employed temporarily, by the Commissioner of Pensions, with the approbation and consent of the Secretary of War, during the present fiscal year, on bounty land business in the Pension Office, at a rate not exceeding three dollars and thirty-three cents per day, fifteen thousand and hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-six cents.

For contingent expenses of the Pension Office, one thousand dollars.

For clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, being an unexpended balance of the appropriation remaining on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for that purpose, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents.

For outfit of charges de affaires to Naples, the Papal States, and the Republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For one quarter's salary for each of the charges de affaires to the Papal States, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the third Auditor at Beyrook, from the 4th of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty cents.

For compensation for each additional number of clerks as the exigencies of the public service may require, to be employed temporarily by the Secretary of the Treasury in the office of the Second and Third Auditors, and in the office of the Second Comptroller, at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and for contingencies, seventeen thousand dollars.

For compensation to eight additional clerks to be employed in the General Land Office, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum each, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, twenty thousand dollars.

ARMY.

For regular supply, additional expenses, and transportation in the Quartermaster's department of the army, five million dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equippage, including one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for clothing volunteers in lieu of commutation therefor, one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, (in addition to the sum of one million dollars appropriated at the present session,) two million nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents.

For pay of volunteers called into service during the present fiscal year, three millions six hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

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